CITY OF MORGAN HILL

WATER CONNECTION

2011 Consumer Confidence Report Included

JUNE 2012

No Dumping – Flows to Bay

When you take a shower or wash clothes in your home, the rinse water goes down the drain and into the sewer system to be treated. Outside your home, things are very different. Everything that flows into a storm drain goes untreated directly into our local creeks and ultimately, into the ocean. Our nearby wildlife, plants, and of course, humans, are dependent upon these bodies of water for habitat, livelihood and recreation. Unfortunately, stormwater and runoff entering our watershed is often polluted by pesticides, fertilizers, litter, pet waste, motor oil, eroded soil, and household chemicals. To keep our local creeks healthy and clean, we can all follow these guidelines:

1. Never dump anything down a storm drain!

2. Minimize the impact of chemicals indoors and outdoors.
   - Try nontoxic household cleaners and organic landscaping additives.
   - Use pesticides sparingly, according to directions, and not before it rains.
   - Regularly maintain your car to avoid leaks of auto fluids.
   - Use kitty litter or other absorbents to clean up spills and leaks on paved surfaces. Recycle your used oil.
   - Dispose of all other chemicals at a Household Hazardous Waste Collection event or disposal site. Call (408) 299-7300 for collection information.

3. Minimize water runoff from your property.
   - Make sure sprinklers don't water paved surfaces.
   - Adjust irrigation times to allow water to soak in. See www.valleywater.org for tips.
   - Wash your car on unpaved surfaces or at a commercial car wash.
   - Divert rain gutters away from paved surfaces.
   - Landscape areas next to sidewalks and driveways.

4. Prevent debris from getting into storm drains.
   - If you see trash, pick it up and put it in a trash can.
   - Sweep and dispose of debris in your garbage or yard waste container.
   - Pick up your pet droppings and dispose of them in the trash or in your toilet.
   - Plant or pave sloped areas of your property to control erosion.
   - Make sure storm drains are clear of debris, dirt, sand, silt, and wastes.

5. Report excessive runoff or direct pollution by calling (408) 776-7333.
   - Dumping of chemicals, litter or sediment into storm drains is illegal.
   - The failure of sediment control mechanisms at construction sites is especially hazardous because large amounts of water-polluting soil can rapidly erode from construction sites. It is important to report evidence of soils washing away from construction sites.

WATER WASTE HOTLINE - (408) 778-6480 EXT. 481 FOR NON-EMERGENCY REPORTS ONLY

Saving 20 Gallons is Easy with these Water Conservation Tips

Just about everyone knows that water supplies are limited in California, and Morgan Hill is no exception. Since we rely entirely on groundwater, there are limits on just how much we can pump out of the ground before the water table drops precipitously.

Thankfully, the Santa Clara Valley Water District offers a large number of programs that can help you save water…and save on your water bill at the same time. Check out these programs to see how you can save:

Water-wise House Call Program

A free program where a surveyor will come to your home and offer suggestions on how to use water more efficiently both inside and outside your home.

Clothes Washer Rebate Program

Offers residents a rebate of up to $125 for the purchase and installation of a qualifying new high-efficiency clothes washer.

High-efficiency Toilet Rebate Program

Offers Santa Clara County residents a rebate of up to $125 for replacing toilets that use 3.5 gallons per flush or greater. Morgan Hill residents are eligible for double rebates.

Free Low-flow Showerheads and More

Provides free low-flow showerheads, faucet aerators, toilet flappers and dye tablets.

Replace High-water Using Landscapes

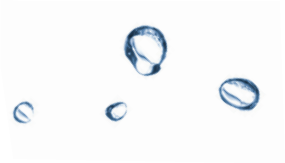
Water-wise landscapes can reduce irrigation water use up to 20%. Residential landscapes can qualify for rebates of up to $3,000 and commercial landscapes up to $30,000 through the Landscape Rebate Program.

Purchase and Install Efficient Irrigation Equipment

Landscape survey participants can receive rebates for upgrading irrigation hardware, including weather-based irrigation controllers, through the Landscape Rebate Program.

Programs subject to funding ability and prequalification; certain restrictions apply.

Small actions can add
up to huge water savings.
If everyone in Santa Clara County
saved 20 gallons a day,
we'd save over
13 billion gallons a year in
Santa Clara County alone.



Find more tips and tools at
www.save20gallons.org or call
(408) 265-2607, ext. 2554.

FLOOD REPORT

Flooding Within the City of Morgan Hill

This brochure is provided to acquaint you with the flood hazards in Morgan Hill and to give you some ideas of what you can do to protect yourself.

Past storms have reminded us how susceptible to flooding certain areas of the city remain.

Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs): Certain areas have been designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as Special Flood Hazard Areas. Approximately one-twelfth of the City is within these flood zones (see flood map included herein). SFHAs are areas within the 100-year flood boundary as mapped by FEMA. A "100-year flood" refers to a flood level with a one percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. There is a 26% chance that a structure located in a SFHA will be inundated by a 100-year flood during the life of a 30-year mortgage. In comparison, the risk of fire is approximately 5% in the same time period. Smaller floods have a greater chance of occurring in any given year and can still create a significant hazard to life and property.

In Morgan Hill, SFHAs are generally located near the following major creeks: Llagas, West Little Llagas, Edmundson, Foothill, Paradise, Tennant, Coyote, Maple and Corralitos. The Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) is responsible for improvements to and maintenance of these major creeks.

Local Flood Hazard: Flooding in our City is generally caused by the following: a creek overtopping its banks, clogged catch basin or storm drains, poor site drainage, and mud and debris laden flows from the hills above Morgan Hill. To find out the flood hazard of your property, or for information on flood related questions, call the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480.

City Flood Service: If requested, City staff will visit a property to review its flood problem(s) and explain ways to reduce flooding potential or help to prevent flood damage. Flood maps and flood protection references are also available at the Morgan Hill Public Library, located at 660 West Main Avenue, phone (408) 779-3196.

For information on selecting a qualified architect, engineer or contractor, including filing a complaint for unsatisfactory performance, call the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480.

Recent and Planned Improvements

The City of Morgan Hill and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD) are working to reduce the risk of flooding. Substantial improvements to storm drain facilities that have already been completed in the last 10 years are:

- Church Street Storm Drain System Improvements
- Depot Storm Drain
- Sections of Butterfield Channel
- Farallon Drive Storm Drain
- Hill Road Storm Drain at E. Dunne Avenue

Projects scheduled within the next five years include:

- Upper Llagas Creek Improvements - PL566 (SCVWD & US Army Corps of Engineers)*
- Butterfield Detention Basin
- Dunne Avenue Storm Drain west of Hill Road - now 60% complete

For more information on these projects, call the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480 or SCVWD at (408) 265-2600.

*The City of Morgan Hill and SCVWD are jointly funding design of the Upper Llagas Creek Improvements - PL566 project. Additionally, the US Congress recently authorized this project; unfortunately, funding has not yet been appropriated.

Property Protection Measures

There are several ways to help protect property from flood hazards. The following examples may or may not be economically feasible or practical for every situation:

- Provide adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes.
- Elevate or relocate electrical panel boxes, furnaces, water heaters, and appliances to an area that is less likely to be flooded.
- Move essential items and valuables to the upper floors of your home if flooding is likely.
- Keep materials such as sandbags, plywood, and plastic sheeting handy for emergency waterproofing. Sandbags can be obtained at the City Corporation Yard, located at 100 Edes Court, and at the El Toro Fire Station, located at 18300 Monterey Road. For other sandbag locations, call SCVWD at (408) 265-2600, or visit their web site at www.heynoah.com.
- Anchor the structure to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement.
- Elevate homes so that the lowest floor is a minimum of one foot above the base flood (100-year) elevation.

For more information about how to help protect your property from floods or for retrofitting techniques, call the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480 or visit the Morgan Hill Public Library, located at 660 West Main Avenue, phone (408) 779-3196.

Flood Insurance

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) makes flood insurance available to everyone in the City. Renters can also purchase flood insurance to cover their possessions. For information about flood insurance, call your insurance agent or the NFIP customer service line at (800) 638-6620.

Homes and businesses located within SFHAs are required to be covered under a flood insurance policy as a condition of federally funded loans or mortgages. The minimum standard flood insurance coverage required by the federal government for a SFHA property is the lesser of the following: 1) the outstanding mortgage balance on the structure, 2) the replacement cost of the structure, or 3) $250,000 for a residential structure, and $500,000 for industrial/commercial. This insurance coverage limit does not apply to property outside the SFHA.

Community Rating System (CRS): The NFIP created the Community Rating System (CRS) to promote flood awareness and reduce flood losses. The City of Morgan Hill has been accepted as a participant of this program. As a result, the residents of Morgan Hill who purchase flood insurance enjoy a 15% automatic reduction on their flood insurance premiums, effective May 2003.

Elevation Certificate (EC): An Elevation Certificate (EC) provides elevation information necessary to determine the proper insurance premium rate. If your house is at or above the base flood elevation, you could receive a substantial discount on your flood insurance premium by providing an EC to your insurance agent.

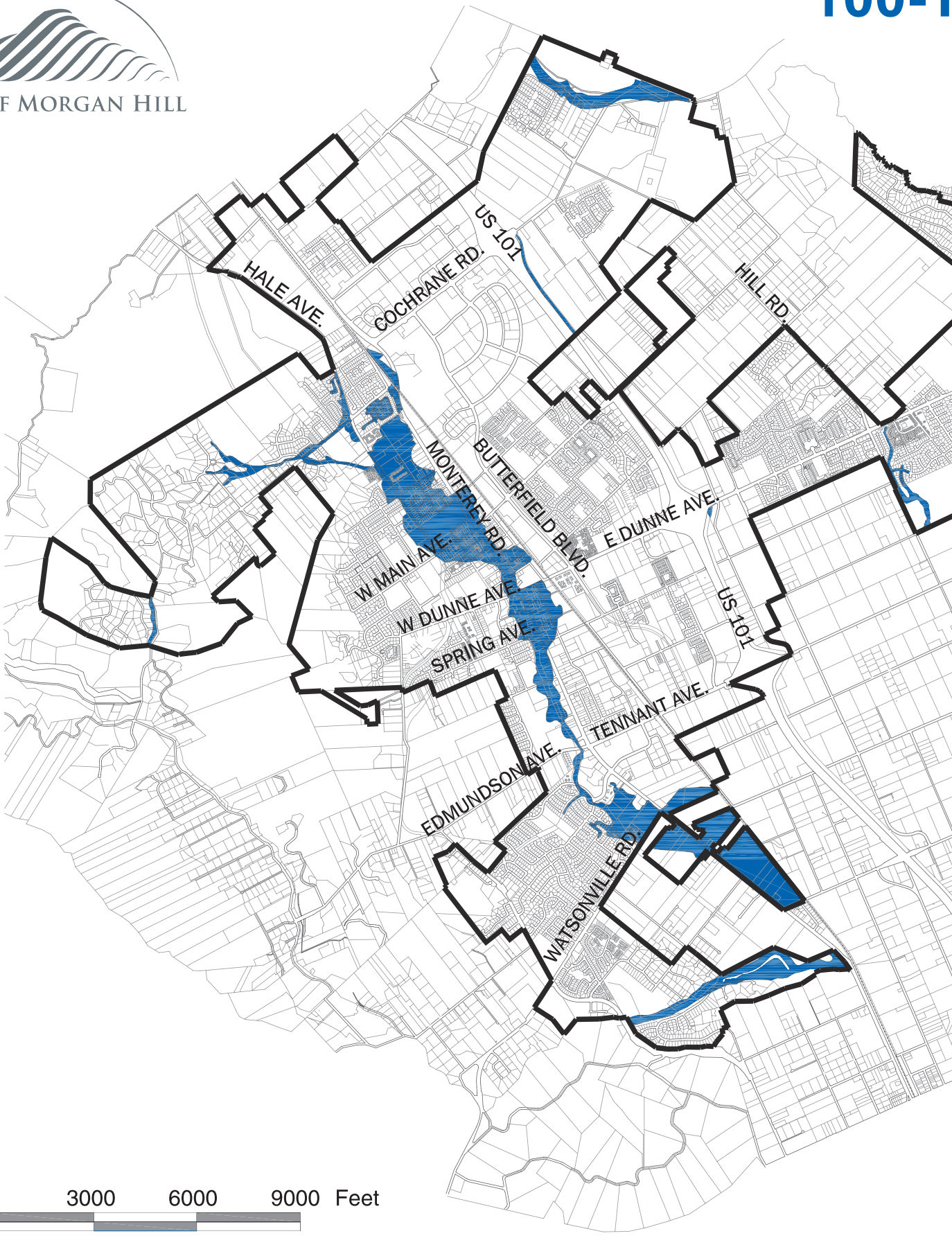
For properties in flood zone AO, an EC can be filled out by the property owner or the owner's representative. For all other flood zones, the EC will have to be prepared by a licensed surveyor or engineer.

Copies of the form and instructions are available from the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480, or can be downloaded from FEMA's website at http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1383.

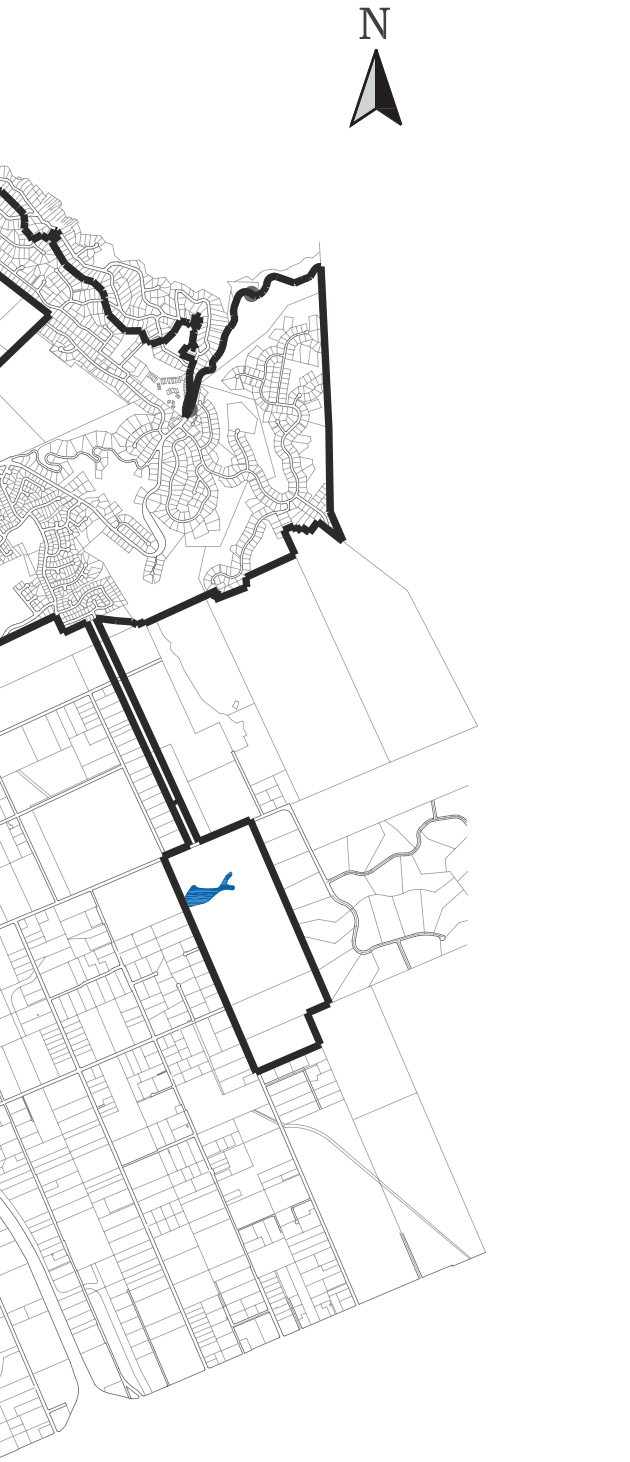
The City of Morgan Hill maintains the Elevation Certificates of all new and substantially improved buildings in the SFHA. To obtain a copy of the certificates or for help in preparing one, call the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480.

CITY OF MORGAN HILL

100-Y



Year Flood Zones



City Limit

100-Year Flood Zones

1-9-08 DB: MDR

Drainage System Maintenance

Although the City and SCVWD regularly clean and maintain channels, dumping debris into storm drains creates problems for everyone. Such dumping not only results in an expense to taxpayers for cleanup, but also can restrict water flow and create flood hazards. The dumping of debris into the City's storm drainage channels is prohibited by Municipal Code. To report cases of illegal dumping in channels, dial (408) 779-2101.

Flood Warnings

If flooding occurs, the City will warn citizens through radio, TV announcements, and emergency officials and vehicles.

- Know the flood warning procedures and plan escape routes to high ground
- Monitor the level of water in the street or flood control channel
- Stay tuned to your battery operated radio or TV (Channel 17) for possible warnings
- Turn off water and electricity in your home during flood emergencies; turn off gas only if you smell gas
- Be especially cautious at night

For additional information on the City's flood warning and emergency response plan, contact the City Office of Emergency Services, Police Department, located at16200 Vineyard Boulevard, phone (408) 779-2101.

Floodplain Development Permit Requirements

Any development within the SFHA is subject to Federal and City floodplain management requirements. Always check with the Building Department before you build on, alter, regrade, or fill on your property. To report illegal floodplain development activity, call the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480.

Floor Elevation: New buildings in the SFHA must have their lowest floor elevation (excluding garage) flood-proofed or raised a minimum of one foot above the base flood (100-year) elevation.

Substantial Improvement (SI): Substantially improved structures in the SFHA must meet the same floodplain construction requirements as new buildings. SI is defined as any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 49% of the fair market value of the structure before the start of the new construction. Improvements to any structure within the SFHA are cumulatively tracked for five years.

Substantial Damage (SD): Substantially damaged structures (a structure damaged so that the cost of repairs equals or exceeds 49% of the structure's value before it was damaged) in the SFHA must also meet the same floodplain construction requirements as new buildings. To find out more about these requirements, contact the City Development Services Agency at (408) 778-6480.

2011 Report to Consumers on

WATER QUALITY Consumer Confidence Report

Our Goal: Meet or Exceed Federal & State Regulations

The City of Morgan Hill is committed to providing the community a safe, reliable supply of excellent quality drinking water that meets or exceeds Federal and State regulations. Again in 2011, we met or exceeded every water quality standard without a single violation.

This report gives information about the quality of water provided in 2011. It describes where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to State standards.

This report contains information regarding testing for perchlorate levels in the City's water wells. Other perchlorate information can be found at www.valleywater.org on the Santa Clara Valley Water District's website, and on the City of Morgan Hill's website, www.morgan-hill.ca.gov.

Share This Report

Landlords, businesses, schools, hospitals and other groups are encouraged to share this important water quality information with water users at their locations who are not billed customers of the City of Morgan Hill and therefore do not receive this report directly.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

A Word About Chemicals and Organisms

Here is a brief description of chemicals and organisms, and how the City of Morgan Hill monitors, tests, and treats for them:

Methyl Tertiary-Butyl Ether (MTBE)

Added to gasoline either seasonally or year-round in many parts of the United States to increase octane levels and reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels in the air. In California, it has been added to gasoline since January 1996. The City of Morgan Hill tests for MTBE every three years as prescribed by the monitoring program for our public water system.

Lead and Copper Testing

In 1991, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted the Lead and Copper Rule which requires all cities, including Morgan Hill, to perform lead and copper testing. The City's public water system does not have detectable levels of lead and copper; however, these metals may leach into the water from home plumbing.

In June 1997, the City completed lead and copper testing from inside homes under the guidance of the California Department of Public Health (DPH). Results showed that the copper levels were below the Federal Action Level of 1,300 parts per billion (ppb), and the lead levels were below the Federal Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

The City is on a three-year cycle for testing of lead and copper determined by the primary testing performed at the inception of the lead and copper Rule. The City has completed its 2009 tri-annual round of sampling and the sample results remain under Federal Action Levels for lead and copper. We will retest these levels again in 2012.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L

The City's Perchlorate Challenge

Perchlorate contamination of drinking water supplies in the South Valley, including water supplied by the City of Morgan Hill, has been an ongoing concern of City government and all local residents and businesses. Prior to the adoption of a maximum contaminant level (MCL) by DPH in October 2007, the City aggressively responded to the discovery of perchlorate in the South Valley aquifer by taking the following actions:

- Maintaining a perchlorate removal system on Tennant Well to provide residents with an adequate supply of quality drinking water.
- Testing City wells for the presence of perchlorate in excess of EPA or DPH requirements.
- Turning off or treating any City well that tests above six parts per billion (ppb), the adopted MCL.
- Cooperating with the Santa Clara Valley Water District, Regional Water Quality Control Board (SWRCB), and State Department of Public Health on approaches to addressing perchlorate.

The proposed 2012/13 operating budget requirements for perchlorate-related costs are the same as 2011/12. The draft 2012/13 budget recommends the perchlorate surcharge remain at 1%. The revenue generated by the surcharge will pay any costs associated with managing and treating the removal of perchlorate. The need for future surcharges will be evaluated annually.

Perchlorate Surcharge Imposed

On April 1, 2004, a 5% surcharge on water usage fees was applied to the water bills of every City water user to pay for perchlorate removal and the cost associated with resolving the perchlorate problem. The surcharge was increased to 10% in 2005, 15% in 2006, and reduced back to 10% in 2008 to meet the program's funding demand. On July 1, 2009, the perchlorate surcharge was reduced to 3% and further reduced to 1% on July 1, 2010. Perchlorate surcharge revenues are accounted for separately and spent only on perchlorate-related costs.

may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or if you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The City's water supply is below the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrates. In 2011, the City performed 252 nitrate analyses alone to ensure a safe water supply.

Perchlorate

On October 18, 2007, DPH established the MCL for perchlorate at 6 ppb. DPH determined that at this level there was minimal health risk to individuals drinking the water for a lifetime of use, including at-risk populations such as pregnant women and infants. The City of Morgan Hill amended its perchlorate treatment rule to be consistent with the State DPH protocol in most instances. However, the City continues to take extra precautions that exceed EPA and DPH legal requirements with regards to monitoring perchlorate levels in certain wells. City wells that have detectable levels of perchlorate at the state detection limit range are tested monthly for perchlorate contamination – well beyond the State testing requirement of quarterly in regulations. Also well beyond the State requirements, we test all City wells at least annually.

Unregulated Contaminants

The City monitors for unregulated contaminants as required by EPA. This helps the EPA and DPH determine where certain contaminants occur, and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Radioactive Contamination

These contaminants can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Sources

Morgan Hill is located in South Santa Clara County, situated between the Coyote and Llagas underground aquifers. These aquifers are the source of Morgan Hill's water supply.

The City currently operates 17 groundwater wells throughout the City. In 2011, these wells supplied 2,429 million gallons of water to approximately 12,303 active residential and business accounts. The water produced by these wells is disinfected with chlorine to protect against microbial contaminants.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the City of Morgan Hill was completed in September 1998. The groundwater source is considered to be most vulnerable

to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in groundwater: low density septic systems, irrigated crops, grazing and animal operations, agricultural/irrigation wells and animal feeding operations (occurrence of nitrate in groundwater).

A copy of the complete assessment is available at the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Field Operations Branch at 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Bldg. P, 2nd Floor, Room 458, Richmond, California, and the City of Morgan Hill Utilities Division at 100 Edes Court.

Water Quality Data

The table in this report on the following page lists all the DPH regulated drinking water contaminants detected during the test cylcle up to December 31, 2011.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, DPH prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Morgan Hill's water is treated in accordance with DPH regulations.

The DHS Food and Drug Branch regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water; these limits provide the same protection for the public water supply. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done over the period January 1-December 31, 2011. The State allows the City to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Thus, some of the data – though representative of the water quality – is more than a year old.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DATA TABLES

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

n/a: not applicable

ns: no standard

nd: not detectable at testing limit

cu: color unit (a measure of color in water)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ug/L: micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

mg/L: milligrams per liter

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

MFL: Million Fibers per Liter, with a fiber length greater than 10 micrometers

grains per gallon: the measure of the concentration of a solution

TON: Threshold Odor Number (a measure of the odor associated with water)

umhos/cm: the measure of the dissolved inorganic salt content

<: less than

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it.

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which are naturally occurring.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroction, and can also come from gas stations, urban runoff and septic systems.

Water Quality Statement

For the calendar year 2011, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State drinking water health standards. The City of Morgan Hill vigilantly safeguards your water supply and once again we are proud to report that the City's system has not violated any California Department of Health Standards.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	ACTION LEVEL	PHG (MCLG)	NUMBER OF SITES SAMPLED	HOUSEHOLD RESULTS 90th PERCENTILE	TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDED?
LEAD	Sep 2009	ppb	15	0.2	30	2.4	INTERNAL CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES	NO
COPPER	Sep 2009	ppm	1.3	0.3	30	0.36	INTERNAL CORROSION OF HOUSEHOLD PLUMBING SYSTEMS; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; LEACHING FROM WOOD PRESERVATIVES	NO

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	GROUNDWATER RANGE OF DETECTION			TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	EXCEEDED MCL?
					LOW	HIGH	AVG.		
SODIUM	2010	ppm	NS	N/A	20	33	25	"SODIUM" REFERS TO THE SALT PRESENT IN THE WATER AND IS GENERALLY NATURALLY OCCURRING	NS
HARDNESS	2010	ppm	NS		192	354	292	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NS
HARDNESS	2010	GRAINS/GAL	NS		11	21	17	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NS

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - MANDATORY HEALTH RELATED STANDARDS

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	DLR	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	GROUNDWATER RANGE OF DETECTION			TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	EXCEEDED MCL?
						LOW	HIGH	AVG.		
INORGANIC CHEMICALS										
ASBESTOS SOURCE WELLS	2004	MFL	0.2	7	(7)	ND	0.32	0.02	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
ASBESTOS DISTRIBUTION	2004	MFL	0.2	7	(7)	ND	0.32	0.32	INTERNAL CORROSION OF ASBESTOS CEMENT WATER MAINS	NO
BARIUM	2010	mg/L	0.1	1	2	ND	0.13	0.04	DISCHARGES OF OIL DRILLING WASTES AND FROM METAL REFINERIES; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
FLUORIDE	2010	mg/L	0.1	2	1	ND	0.19	0.13	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS; WATER ADDITIVE THAT PROMOTES STRONG TEETH; DISCHARGE FROM FERTILIZER AND ALUMINUM FACTORIES	NO
NITRATE (as NO3)	2011	mg/L	2	45	45	8.8	32	20.2	RUNOFF AND LEACHING FROM FERTILIZER USE; LEACHING FROM SEPTIC TANKS AND SEWAGE; EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
PERCHLORATE	2011	ppb	4	6	6	ND	ND	ND	PERCHLORATE IS AN INORGANIC CHEMICAL USED IN SOLID ROCKET PROPELLANT, FIREWORKS, EXPLOSIVES, FLARES, MATCHES, AND A VARIETY OF INDUSTRIES. IT USUALLY GETS INTO DRINKING WATER AS A RESULT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION FROM HISTORIC AEROSPACE OR OTHER INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS THAT USED OR USE, STORE, OR DISPOSE OF PERCHLORATE AND ITS SALTS	NO

DISINFECTANTS/DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS RULE

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	GROUNDWATER RANGE OF DETECTION			TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	EXCEEDED MCL?
					LOW	HIGH	AVG.		
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES	2011	ppb	80	N/A	0	8.31	2.46	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER CHLORINATION	NO
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2011	ppb	60	N/A	0	2.2	0.61	BY-PRODUCT OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION	NO
CHLORINE RESIDUAL	2011	ppm	4.0	[4.0]	0.15	0.65	0.35	DRINKING WATER DISINFECTANT ADDED FOR TREATMENT	ND
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS									
GROSS ALPHA ACTIVITY	2005	pCi/l	15	0	ND	0.94	0.29	EROSION OF NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
RADIUM 228	2005	pCi/l	5	0.19	ND	0.12	0.02	NATURALLY OCCURRING - FORMED BY DECAY OF PRIMORDIAL RADIONUCLIDES IN EARTH'S CRUST	NO

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS - AESTHETICS STANDARDS

PARAMETER	DATE TESTED	UNITS	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	GROUNDWATER RANGE OF DETECTION			TYPICAL SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT	EXCEEDED MCL?
					LOW	HIGH	AVG.		
CHLORIDE	2010	mg/L	500	N/A	32	74	53.5	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; SEAWATER INFLUENCE	NO
SULFATE	2010	mg/L	500	N/A	26	44	33.1	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; INDUSTRIAL WASTES	NO
TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS	2010	mg/L	1000	N/A	247	390	330	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NO
IRON	2010	ug/L	300	N/A	ND	290	48	LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS; INDUSTRIAL WASTES	NO
SPECIFIC CONDUCTANCE (E.C.)	2010	umhos/cm	1,600	N/A	520	700	568	SUBSTANCES THAT FORM IONS WHEN IN WATER; SEAWATER INFLUENCES	NO
COLOR	2010	unit	15	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NATURALLY OCCURRING ORGANIC MATERIALS	NO
ODOR-THRESHOLD	2010	TON	3	N/A	ND	ND	ND	NATURALLY OCCURRING ORGANIC MATERIALS	NO
LIST OF ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED									
pH	2010	unit	NS	6.5-8.5	7.3	7.9	7.6	RUNOFF/LEACHING FROM NATURAL DEPOSITS	NS

Additional information about the content of this report (and additional copies) can be obtained by calling the City Utilities Division at (408) 776-7333.

City of Morgan Hill
17555 Peak Avenue
Morgan Hill, CA 95037

POSTAL CUSTOMER
MORGAN HILL, CA

Water Sampling and Testing

The annual water sampling required by DPH consists of Bacteria (530), Nitrate (252), Turbidity (52), Trihalomethanes (32), Haloacetic Acids (32), Perchlorate (108) and Sulfates (36), for a total of 1,042 required samples from 40 separate sample stations and the 17 source wells located throughout the City's water production and distribution system.

Other Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly atrisk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Water System Improvements

The City's water system consists of 17 production wells, 125 miles of water main, nine pumping stations, and 12 reservoirs. This complex, interrelated system requires 24-hour monitoring and an extensive program of ongoing maintenance. Additionally, a five-year program of capital improvements must be constantly updated to plan and fund new capacity and the replacement of aging infrastructure. During the past year, the following water system improvements were completed:

- **Rehabilitation**: San Pedro and Dunne 1 Wells
- **Water Main Replacement Project**: W. Main Ave. and Barnett Ave.
- **Installation of 3 New Water Quality Sampling Sites**

Don't Be a Water Waster

- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered and not the house, sidewalk, or street.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Monitor your water bill for unusually high use. Your bill and water meter are tools that can help you discover leaks.
- Water your lawn and garden in the morning or evening when temperatures are cooler.
- Use a broom instead of a hose to clean your driveway and sidewalk and save water every time.
- If water runs off your lawn easily, split your watering time into shorter periods for better absorption.
- Shorten your shower by a minute or two and you'll save up to 150 gallons per month.

These great ideas and more can be found at wateruseitwisely.com/100-ways-to-conserve/index.php.